Record Nr. UNISA996379040203316 Autore **Huber Marie** Titolo Developing heritage - developing countries : Ethiopian nation-building and the origins of UNESCO World Heritage, 1960-1980 / / Marie Huber Pubbl/distr/stampa Berlin/Boston, : De Gruyter, 2020 München; ; Wien:,: De Gruyter Oldenbourg,, [2021] ©2021 **ISBN** 3-11-068101-3 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xiii, 204 pages): illustrations, maps; digital file(s) Collana Africa in Global History; ; 1 963 Disciplina Soggetti Cultural property - Ethiopia Cultural property - Protection - Ethiopia HISTORY / Africa / General History Ethiopia Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese Materiale a stampa **Formato** Livello bibliografico Monografia "Published with the kind support of the Gerda Henkel Foundation, Note generali Düsseldorf." -- title page verso. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Frontmatter -- Acknowledgements -- Contents -- List of Abbreviations Nota di contenuto -- Introduction -- Destination Ethiopia: Heritage sites for tourism development -- Heritage as image of the nation -- Building up Ethiopian heritage institutions -- World Heritage and Ethiopian local realities -- "On the ground" of the international bureaucracy of Ethiopian World Heritage-making -- Conclusion -- Sources --Bibliography -- Appendix: ETO Publications -- Index Sommario/riassunto The history of development has paid only little attention to cultural projects. This book looks at the development politics that shaped the UNESCO World Heritage programme, with a case study of Ethiopian World Heritage sites from the 1960s to the 1980s. In a large-scale conservation and tourism planning project, selected sites were set up and promoted as images of the Ethiopian nation. This story serves to illustrate UNESCO's role in constructing a "useful past" in many African

countries engaged in the process of nation-building. UNESCO experts and Ethiopian elites had a shared interest in producing a portfolio of

antiquities and national parks to underwrite Ethiopia's imperial claims to regional hegemony with ancient history. The key findings of this book highlight a continuity in Ethiopian history, despite the political ruptures caused by the 1974 revolution and UNESCO's transformation from knowledge producer to actual provider of development policies. The particular focus on the bureaucratic and political practices of heritage, bridges a gap between cultural heritage studies and the history of international organisations. The result is a first study of the global discourse on heritage as it emerged in the 1960s development decade.